

Greg Czajkowski, Chief
Toxics Section, Pesticides and Toxic Branch
Air and Toxics Division
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

December 26, 1991

RE: Docket No. TSCA-09-91-0002

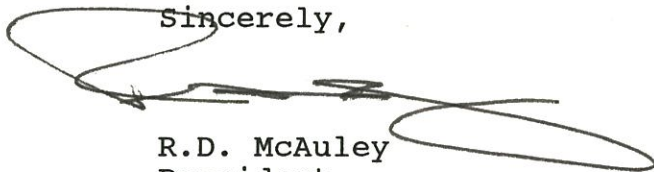
Dear Mr. Czajkowski;

In response to the Consent Agreement and Final Order (Docket No. TSCA-09-91-0002) PRC submits the enclosed documents.

The enclosed Waste Analysis Plan show that PRC has instituted policies which would preclude a repetition of the practices for which it was cited in Count II of the Complaint. Also included are copies of actual waste analysis, QA/QC information, receiving and shipping print outs from the data base which tracks each load of waste oil. The shipping and receiving documents will show you the generator, storage location and ultimate disposal of the waste oil. The enclosed information represents material received and shipped during the month of November 1991.

I certify, on behalf of Petroleum Recycling Corporation, that to the best of my knowledge the above is true and correct.

Sincerely,



R.D. McAuley
President

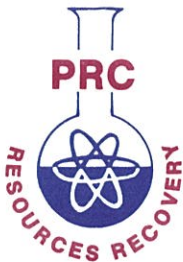
RDM/kt

Encl:

cc: D. Jones, EPA Council
M. Peitrasz, PRC Council

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Plant — 1835 East 29th Street, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-6597
Office — 2651 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-7431



*Received on
1/6/92
EPA Region 9
M. McGowan*

Greg Czajkowski, Chief
Toxics Section
Pesticides and Toxic Branch
Air and Toxics Division
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

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RE: Docket No. TSCA-09-91-0002

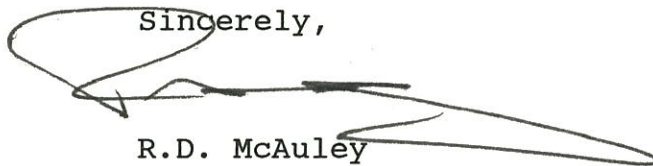
Dear Mr. Czajkowski;

In response to the Consent Agreement and Final Order (Docket No. TSCA-09-91-0002) PRC submits the enclosed documents.

PRC has instituted an Operation Plan which specifically states that no PCB's will be accepted or stored at their Fontana facility. PRC also has a Waste Analysis Plan in place to ensure this waste will not be accepted. PRC has implemented a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) and a Contingency Plan. Copies of all three plans are enclosed. All personnel on site are trained to implement these plans when necessary.

I certify, on behalf of Petroleum Recycling Corporation, that to the best of my knowledge the above is true and correct.

Sincerely,


R.D. McAuley
President

RDM/kt

Encl:

cc: D. Jones, EPA Counsel
M. Peitrasz, PRC Counsel

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Corporate Headquarters: 2651 Walnut Ave., Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 595-7431
Patterson Office: P.O. Box 1167, Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-6742
PRC Fontana: 13579 Whittram Ave., Fontana, CA 92335 (714) 350-1840

PART I
GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation
2. Type of facility On shore petroleum handling and storage
3. Location of facility 13579 Whittram Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335
4. Name and address of owner or operator:
Name Petroleum Recycling Corporation
Address 2651 Walnut Avenue
Signal Hill, CA 90806
5. Designated person accountable for oil spill prevention at facility:
Name and title Bill Goncher, Plant Manager
6. Facility experienced a reportable oil spill event during the twelve months prior to Jan. 10, 1974 (effective date of CFR., Part 122).
(If YES, complete Attachment #1).

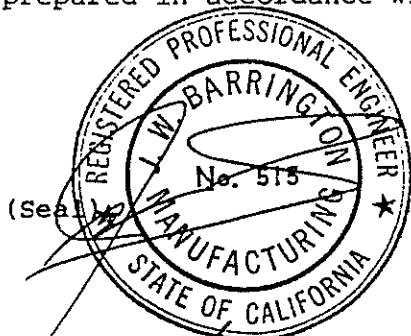
MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

This SPCC Plan will be implemented as herein described

Signature [Signature]
Name R.D. McAuley
Title President

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that I have examined the facility, and being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 112, attest that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.



JAMES W. BARRINGTON
Printed Name of Registered Professional Engineer

[Signature]
Signature of Registered Professional Engineer

Date 12 April 1990

MF-515 State CA
Registration No.

PART I
GENERAL INFORMATION

7. Potential Spills-Prediction & Control:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Major Type of Failure</u>	<u>Total Quantity (bbls)</u>	<u>Rate (bbls/hr)</u>	<u>Direction of Flow</u>	<u>Secondary Containment</u>
Tank Truck	Tank Rupture	170	170	N	Berms
Tank	Tank Rupture	4800	4800	All	Dike Walls

Discussion:

SEE ATTACHED DRAWING

Attach maps if appropriate

Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation

Operator Petroleum Recycling Corporation

GENERAL INFORMATION

(Response to statements should be: YES, NO, or NA (Not Applicable).]

8. Containment or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters are practicable. (If NO, complete Attachment #2.) YES
9. Inspections and Records YES
- A. The required inspections follow written procedures. YES
- B. The written procedures and a record of inspections, signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector, are attached YES
- Discussion: The log book of operations and inspections reports are kept in the operations office and may be inspected there.

10. Personnel, Training, and Spill Prevention Procedures
- A. Personnel are properly instructed in the following:
- (1) operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent oil discharges, and YES
- (2) applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations. YES
- Describe procedures employed for instruction: The plant superintendent is responsible for the informing and training of all operations people of rules and procedure.

Refer to Training Plan Outline

- B. Scheduled prevention briefings for the operating personnel are conducted frequently enough to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan. YES
- Describe briefing program: The plant superintendent makes virtually daily rounds and discusses with operational staff items pertaining to the plant including spill, safety, operations, etc. This is done on an informal basis.

Formal meetings are held for all personnel on a monthly basis.

Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation

Operator Petroleum Recycling Corporation

PART II, ALTERNATE A
DESIGN AND OPERATING INFORMATION
ONSHORE FACILITY (EXCLUDING PRODUCTION)

Facility Drainage

1. Drainage from diked storage areas is controlled as follows (include operating description of valves, pumps, ejectors, etc. (Note: Flapper-type valves should not be used):

All liquid entering or falling in diked or bermed areas is recovered in the case of a spill or held in the dike area until 24 hours after a rain storm in the case of rain water, prior to being treated for disposal.

2. Drainage from undiked areas is controlled as follows (include description of ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins and methods of retaining and returning oil to facility):

All undiked areas which require containment are bermed, so that liquid is directed to a catchment vessel and then transferred to storage tanks.

3. The procedures for supervising the drainage of rain water from secondary containment into a storm drain or an open watercourse is as follows (include description of (a) inspection for pollutants, and (b) method of valving security). (A record of inspection and drainage events is to be maintained on a form similar to Attachment # 3):

All rain water is collected in the south tank farm area in accordance with the regulations of the San Bernardino County Sanitation District.

Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation
Operator Petroleum Recycling Corporation

PART II, ALTERNATE A
DESIGN AND OPERATING INFORMATION
ONSHORE FACILITY (EXCLUDING PRODUCTION)

(Response to statements should be: YES, NO or NA (Not Applicable).]

B. Bulk Storage Tanks

1. Describe tank design, materials of construction, fail-safe engineering features, and if needed, corrosion protection:

All storage tanks are of steel construction.

2. Describe secondary containment design, construction materials, and volume:

Dikes are concrete or steel and contain sufficient volume
to hold the largest tank volume of liquid.

3. Describe tank inspection methods, procedures, and record keeping:

Tanks are visually inspected on a daily basis. If items
are found that require maintenance they are so logged.

4. Internal heating coil leakage is controlled by one or more of the following control factors:

(a) Monitoring the steam return or exhaust lines for oil. YES

Describe monitoring procedure: When boiler is in operation,

the condensate return tank is checked on a two (2) hour
basis for signs of oil.

(b) Passing the steam return exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation system. YES

(c) Installing external heating systems. (SEPARATE CIRCULATING SYSTEMS) YES

5. Disposal facilities for the plant effluents discharged into navigable waters are observed frequently for indication of possible upsets which may cause an oil spill event. NO

Describe method and frequency of observations: At present, all retained
effluent goes to the sewer after proper treatment.

Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation

Operator Petroleum Recycling Corporation

(Part II, Alternate A)

PART II, ALTERNATE A
DESIGN AND OPERATING INFORMATION
ONSHORE FACILITY (EXCLUDING PRODUCTION)

(Response to statements should be: YES, NO, or NA (Not Applicable))

C. Facility Transfer Operations, Pumping, and In-plant Process

1. Corrosion protection for buried pipelines:

(a) Pipelines are wrapped and coated to reduce corrosion. YES

(b) Cathodic protection is provided for pipelines if determined necessary by electrolytic testing. N/A

(c) When a pipeline section is exposed, it is examined and corrective action taken as necessary. YES

2. Pipeline terminal connections are capped or blank-flanged and marked if the pipeline is not in service or on standby service for extended periods. YES

Describe criteria for determining when to cap or blank-flange:

Idle lines are either blinded or blind flanged.

3. Pipe supports are designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction. YES

Describe pipe support design: Pipe supports vary from point contact to slide type and allow for full expansion and contraction.

4. Describe procedures for regularly examining all above-ground valves and pipelines (including flange joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces):
All lines, valves, flanges, pumps, etc. are visually inspected on a daily basis and any deficiencies noted in log.

5. Describe procedures for warning vehicles entering the facility to avoid damaging above-ground piping:

Signs, painted posts (OSHA yellow) are utilized.

Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation

Operator Petroleum Recycling Corporation

PART II, ALTERNATE A
DESIGN AND OPERATING INFORMATION
ONSHORE FACILITY (EXCLUDING PRODUCTION)

(Response in statements should be: YES, NO or NA (not Applicable).]

- D. Facility Tank Car & Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Rack
Tank car and tank truck loading/unloading occurs at the facility.
(If YES, complete 1 through 5 below). YES
1. Loading/unloading procedures meet the minimum requirements and regulations of the Department of Transportation. YES
2. The unloading area has a quick drainage system. YES
3. The containment system will hold the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank truck loaded/unloaded in the plant. YES
Describe containment system design, construction materials, and volume:
The area is graded and bermed so as to direct any spillage
to a containment diked area of sufficient volume to hold
the entire contents of the truck.
4. An interlocked warning light, a physical barrier system, or warning signs are provided in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicular departure before disconnect of transfer lines. NO
Describe methods, procedures, and/or equipment used to prevent premature vehicular departure:
Drivers must stay with vehicle during unloading, signs
are posted. Only personal are allowed to operate valves
and pumps.
5. Drains and outlets on tank trucks and tank cars are checked for leakage before loading/unloading or departure. YES

Name of facility Petroleum Recycling Corporation

Operator Petroleum Recycling Corporation

E. Security

1. Plants handling, processing, or storing oil are fenced. YES

2. Entrance gates are locked and/or guarded when the plant is unattended or not in production. YES

3. Any valves which permit direct outward flow of a tank's contents are locked closed when in non-operating or standby status. NO

4. Starter controls on all oil pumps in non-operating or standby status are:

(a) locked in off position; NO

(b) located at site accessible only to authorized personnel. YES

5. Discussion of items 1 through 4 as appropriate: _____

1. Entire plant facilities are fenced. _____

2. All gates are locked when plant is unattended. _____

3. Tank valves are not locked but valves open to the area are plugged or blinded. _____

4. Motor controls are in a separate building which is locked when plant is unattended and all but emergency systems are turned off at breaker. _____

6. Discussion of the lighting around the facility: Lighting throughout the plant is sufficient for safety, security, and operations. _____

(Part II, Alternate A)
Page 5 of 5

SPCC PLAN, ATTACHMENT #2
OIL SPILL CONTINGENCY PLANS AND
WRITTEN COMMITMENT OF MANPOWER

Secondary containment or diversionary structures are impracticable for this facility for the following reasons (attach additional pages if necessary):

N/A

Manpower, equipment and material:

Plant operational personnel are authorized in the unlikelyhood of a spill to call the companies listed under Item 4 on the "Emergency Telephone: list attached to dispatch the proper manpower, equipment and material required.

Refer to Contingency Plan

Refer to Emergency Coordinator Responsibility

	YES
A strong oil spill contingency plan is attached.	<u>XX</u>
A written commitment of manpower is attached.	<u>XX</u>

Name of facility	<u>Petroleum Recycling Corporation</u>
Operator	<u>Petroleum Recycling Corporation</u>

(Attachment #2, SPCC Plan)

SPCC PLAN, ATTACHMENT #3
ONSHORE FACILITY BULK STORAGE TANKS
DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Inspection Procedure:

Daily visual inspections of facility are made. No drainage to tank area is allowed, all drains are plugged or blinded. Drainage is only through piped systems either lift stations or directly to pump sections.

Record of drainage, bypassing, inspection, and oil removal from secondary containment:

<u>Date of</u> <u>Drainage</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Bypassing</u> <u>Open Closed</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Inspection</u>	<u>Oil Removal</u>	<u>Supervisor's or</u> <u>Inspector's Signature</u>
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Name of facility	<u>Petroleum Recycling Corporation</u>
Operator	<u>Petroleum Recycling Corporation</u>

EMERGENCY RESPONSE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

LOCAL NUMBERS

BILL GONCHER	714/391-6694
DARELL LEE	714/822-6482
AL METZ	213/819-3358
DEL PARKER	714/998-9558
DIANE SCHWARZ	714/684-0536

EMERGENCY FIRE-PLOICE-PARAMEDICS	911
Fontana Fire Department	350-0177
Fontana Police	822-1121
Fontana Water	822-2201
Kaiser Hospital	829-5521
Sheriff (Fontana)	829-7311

COUNTY NUMBERS

SAN BERNARDINO EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM	714/387-3044
Flood Control	714/387-3044
Sanitation	714/387-3044
Fish & Game	213/620-4700
South Coast Air Quality Mgt. District	818/572-6200
	800/572-6306

STATE OF CALIFORNIA NUMBERS

California Hiway Patrol	714/383-4247
State Office of Emergency Services	800/852-7550
	916/427-4341
Waste Alert	800/25-TOXIC

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NUMBERS

National Response Center	800/424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard	213/548-2886
EPA (For notification within 24 hours)	415/974-8071

LOCAL MANPOWER and SERVICES

SHIELDS	714/355-3883
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SECTION VIII
CONTINGENCY PLAN & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-1
Fontana, CA
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VIII. CONTINGENCY PLAN & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

A. Design and Operation of the Facility

This facility was designed to accommodate the storage and processing of flammable materials. The potential for accidental ignition of any material or the release of air emissions, and the potential for contamination of the soil or surface water due to spillage have been mitigated by either preventing contact with the soil in the immediate area or by providing containment should a large spill occur. All of the wastes involved in the handling of hazardous wastes are concrete-paved and equipped with containment barriers such as dikes or berms.

B. Required Equipment
[22 CCR 67121, 67141(e)]

1. Fire Extinguishing Equipment

The facility is equipped with a number of fire monitors and hose reels, as well as foam generating equipment and hand held fire extinguishers. The fire extinguishers undergo annual re-certification by a state-licensed company. See Attachment VIII-1 for a list of emergency equipment. The facility's fire fighting system is supplied water via a 6-inch private fire main connected directly to the City of Fontana water distribution system.

2. Spill Control Equipment

Spill control equipment includes a complete spill control cart containing portable recovery pumps, absorbents, shovels and portable containers. In addition, a foam fire suppression system will be connected to the fire water suppression system. An alternative will be the use of a mobile foam fire suppression system. For larger spills, Disposal Control, Inc. will be utilized to clean up spilled hazardous wastes. Vacuum trucks will be brought in if necessary.

3. Emergency Communication Equipment

A telephone system with paging capabilities is currently in place. Phones are located in the laboratory and in the control room situated in the northeast corner of the main building.

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4. Alarm System

An automatic fire alarm system with pull stations, airhorns, etc. will be triggered to communicate emergency conditions. The internal paging system will give further instructions to plant employees on proper emergency response actions.

Several strategically located airhorns will be installed to alert employees of emergency conditions.

5. Decontamination Equipment

Decontamination of the equipment can be performed using either a high pressure wash with detergent or portable steam cleaning equipment. Decontamination would take place at the truck washout station. Rinseate will be collected and emptied in the main containment area.

6. Emergency Equipment Descriptions

The company provides each employee with the following personal protective equipment (as needed):

- Respirator
- Goggles or face shield
- Rubber boots
- Coveralls
- Gloves
- Hardhat

In addition to the previously mentioned personal protective equipment, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and 5-minute escape breathing equipment will be supplied.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) information is kept in the laboratory. MSDSs are available to all employees. Individual eyewash stations are located in the laboratory, and at loading rack areas #1, #2 and #3. Individual combination eyewash and shower stations are also located in the drum storage area, the acid storage area and between the water treatment area and the #4 loading rack area.

First aid supplies are maintained in the office.

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C. Testing and Maintenance
[22 CCR 67122]

1. Weekly Testing:
All portable fire extinguishers will be inspected by the Operations Manager on a weekly basis.
2. Monthly Testing:
 - a. Fixed fire monitors
 - b. Fire department pump connectors
 - c. Fire extinguisher capability
 - d. Alarm system
 - e. Emergency shower and eyewash stations
3. Annual Testing:
 - a. Private fire hydrants
 - b. Fire extinguishers (for certification)
 - c. Backflow preventer
 - d. Sprinkler system (standpipes, monitors, hose reels)

D. Access to Communications or Alarms

All personnel are trained in the use of the emergency alarm system. See Section VII, Personnel Training.

There will always be at least one telephone available for an operations person to use in case of an emergency.

E. Required Aisle Space
[22 CCR 66391(a)(19), 67124]

There is access for fire or emergency vehicles on the north side of the facility at the Whittram Avenue entrance/exit. Fire or emergency vehicles also have unrestricted access to waste handling areas from the paved loading/unloading areas. Tanks will be spaced in accordance with NFPA regulations in effect at the time of construction.

Drums will be arranged such that an aisle is left after every two drums. Aisles will be approximately 18 inches wide in accordance with requirements for a walkway.

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F. Arrangements with Local Authorities
[22 CCR 67126]

1. Agreements with Agencies

The following local authorities have been contacted and given a copy of the facility's contingency plan:

- City of Fontana Planning Department
- Fontana Fire Department
- Fontana Police Department
- Sierra Medical Center
- County of San Bernardino Environmental Health Services

Need transmittal letters detailing arrangements from Terry here since they are not in the existing contingency plan.

2. Documentation of Nonagreement

No agency has refused to cooperate.

G. Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan
[22 CCR 67140]

The facility's contingency plan is designed to minimize hazards to humans and the environment resulting from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or nonsudden releases of hazardous waste. The written plan is maintained at the facility, the corporate office in Signal Hill and at the facility's laboratory. Personnel training includes review of the Contingency Plan. The Contingency Plan is implemented whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste that could threaten human health and the environment.

H. Contents of Contingency Plan
[22 CCR 66391(a)(7), 67140, 67141, 67142]

Attachment VIII-2 contains a copy of the Facility's Contingency Plan.

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1. Response to Fires
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 4 of Contingency Plan.
2. Response to Explosion
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 4 of Contingency Plan.
3. Response to Release
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 5 of Contingency Plan.
4. Emergency Coordinator Arrangements
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 5 of Contingency Plan.
5. List of Emergency Coordinators
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 1 and 2 of Contingency Plan.
6. List of Emergency Equipment
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 6 of Contingency Plan.
7. Personnel Evacuation Plan
See Attachment VIII-2, p. 5-6 of Contingency Plan.

I. Copies of Contingency Plan

1. Maintained at Facility

Copies of the Contingency Plan are maintained in the plant operations office, the corporate office, and the plant laboratory.

2. Local Authorities

Copies of the Contingency Plan have been provided to all local authorities which could be called upon to provide emergency services. See Attachment VIII-2, Contingency Plan.

J. Amendment of Contingency Plan

The Contingency Plan is reviewed and immediately revised, if necessary, whenever any of the following occur:

- Facility permit is revised.
- Regulations are revised.
- Plan fails in an emergency.
- The list of Emergency Coordinators changes.
- The list of emergency equipment changes.

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K. Emergency Coordinator Responsibilities
[22 CCR 66391(a)(7), 67144, 67145]
{40 CFR 264.52(d), 264.55, 264.56}

The Emergency Coordinator (EC) is responsible in case of an emergency for:

1. Being available at all times, either at the facility or on call, to coordinate all emergency response measures. The EC is thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's operations and Contingency Plan.
2. Notification of facility personnel (including activation of internal alarms) and appropriate state and local agencies, if needed.
3. Identification of the following regarding released materials:
 - a. Character: whether the oil is feedstock, product or by-product, estimated temperature and pressure, and/or composition.
 - b. Source: tank, valve, pipeline, equipment item.
 - c. Amount: volume, whether instantaneous or continuing release.
 - d. Extent: affected or possibly affected area.
4. Assessment of health effects of released materials and agents used to control the released materials:
 - a. Direct effects

In the case of fire or explosion, the adverse health effects would be limited to the risk of burns and/or smoke inhalation. Otherwise effects would be limited to those identified in Section VII(K)(3).

b. Indirect effects

There are no unique indirect effects associated with the accidental release of used oil or other wastes accepted at the facility.

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5. Evaluation of whether the release, explosion, etc., could threaten health and the environment offsite.
6. Reporting findings if emergency could threaten health offsite:
 - a. If evacuation of areas outside the facility is required, notify local authorities.
 - b. Notify State Office of Emergency Services. Include the following information:
 - (1) Name and title of reporter
 - (2) Telephone number of facility
 - (3) Name of facility
 - (4) Address of facility
 - (5) Time of incident
 - (6) Type of incident (e.g. fire, explosion).
 - (7) Quantity of materials involved.
 - (8) Extent of injuries, if any.
 - (9) Possible hazards to health or environment outside the facility.
7. Prevention of spread or recurrence of the emergency by making the appropriate corrections in the operations, closing/opening of valves, directing flows, venting vapors, stopping of pumps, etc.
8. If the facility stops operation in response to emergency, monitoring for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation or rupture in valves, pipes or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.
9. Provision for immediate treatment, storage, or disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soils and contaminated surface water, if any.
10. Ensuring that cleanup is properly completed.

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Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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11. Ensuring that all emergency equipment is clean, refilled, and ready for use before facility resumes operation.
12. Notification of agencies that cleanup is complete prior to resuming operation in the affected area(s) of the facility.
13. Recording of incident in operating log including the following information:
 - Time of incident
 - Date of incident
 - Details of incident
14. Submitting a written report to DHS within 15 days. The report will include the following information:
 - a. Name, address, and telephone number of owner/operator.
 - b. Name, address, and telephone number of facility.
 - c. Date, time and type of incident.
 - d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.
 - e. The extent of injuries, if any.
 - f. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health and the environment.
 - g. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material.

L. Container Spills and Leakage

1. Procedures

Containers holding hazardous waste must be in good condition to avoid leaks or ruptures. Any container which is not in good condition is emptied via hoses and the waste is placed in an appropriate container or treatment tank. The container will then be properly disposed. These procedures are performed at the drum storage area using a vacuum truck if the container cannot be safely moved to an unloading rack.

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Fontana, CA
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2. Timing

The procedures to transfer waste out of an unsuitable container are performed as soon as practicable after identification that the container is not in good condition.

M. Tank Spills and Leakage

1. Procedures to Stop Waste Addition

Tanks are bermed and sloped such that a spill will run to the catch basin/sump pumps.

2. Procedures for Removing Waste

Wastes which have leaked or spilled into the secondary containment area will either drain into a catch basin where the material can be pumped to a holding tank or removed using vacuum trucks and hoses. Waste inside a damaged tank can be piped to an adjacent tank or tanker truck.

3. Procedures for Containment of Visible Releases

Visible releases will be contained by the secondary containment system.

4. Notifications and Reports

DHS will be notified if a spill or leak requires implementation of the facility's Contingency Plan. A written report as outlined in the Contingency Plan will be submitted and the incident will be recorded in the facility Operating Record. If a spill or leak threatens human health or the environment offsite, the fire department, the Office of Emergency Services and the National Response Center will be notified.

5. Provisions for Secondary Containment, Repair or Closure

Releases from a damaged tank will be contained in the secondary containment area. Any leaks or ruptures will either be repaired or the tank taken out of service pursuant to the facility's approved closure plan.

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N. Surface Impoundment Spills and Leakage

There are no surface impoundments at the plant.

O. Safety and Emergency Equipment

Employees managing hazardous waste at the facility are provided with the following personal protective equipment:

- Full face or half
- Face respirator with organic vapor cartridges
- Goggles
- Rubber boots
- Coveralls (cotton/polyester)
- Work gloves
- Hardhat

Additional respirators, gloves, goggles and coveralls are kept in a cabinet in the Safety Manager's office at corporate headquarters. Personal protective equipment is assigned to each worker and replaced as necessary.

MSDS's are maintained in the Fontana office. Employees have access to this information.

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and 5-minute escape masks are maintained at the Fontana facility.

1. Emergency Equipment

Locations and capabilities of all emergency equipment are outlined in Attachment VIII-1.

2. Testing and Maintenance

Testing and maintenance of emergency equipment is described in Section VIII C. Safety equipment inventories are checked monthly and restocked if necessary.

Flashlights are used for emergency lighting. Flashlights are maintained in the maintenance shop and the screening lab.

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-11
Fontana, CA
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March 1991
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P. Description of Water Supply

1. Adequacy for Fire, Cleaning Equipment
[22 CCR 66391(a)(4), 67121(d)]

Water for the fire extinguishing system and for cleaning equipment is provided via a water main from the City of Fontana. The water supply has been reviewed by the Fontana Fire Department and found to be adequate.

2. Warning Labels for Any Onsite Taps Not Safe for Drinking

All taps for water which are not safe for drinking are marked with warning signs in both English and Spanish.

Q. Required Backflow Devices [22 CCR 66391(a)(8)(C)]

A main check valve is located to the exterior northeast of the facility. It is an integral part of the sprinkler valve and prevents backflow.

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
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ATTACHMENT VIII-1
EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT LIST

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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March 1991
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1552SC

<u>EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CAPABILITIES</u>
ABC dry/portable fire extinguishers	(6) Tank area near #2 loading rack	Extinguishes type ABC incipient fires (small fires)
Extinguisher	(1) Lab room	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(1) Outside control room	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(1) Near #1 loading rack	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(1) Change room	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(1) Warehouse	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(1) Outside of electrical room	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(2) #3 loading rack area	ABC - see above
Extinguisher	(2) Mobile	ABC - see above
Fire hose stations	(2) One NW of process heater H7-2-1 and one outside north of control room	Water fire suppression system for large type A & B fires
Fire hydrants	(1) No. 3 loading rack area	Fontana Fire Dept. emergency water connection
Fixed monitors	(2) One SW of process heater H7-4-1 and north of electric transformer	Water fire suppression system
Sprinkler system	Workshop, control room and locker room	Automatic water fire suppression system

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
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<u>EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CAPABILITIES</u>
Eye wash stations	(4) Inside laboratory, and one each at #1, 2 and 3 loading rack	Eye decontamination
Emergency kit	(1) Office	Level - C, spill protection
Combination eye wash and shower stations	(3) One at drum storage area, one at acid storage area, and one between loading rack area #4 and water treatment area	Eye and full body decontamination
Compartment decontamination station	(2) NE of office near potable water main	Full body/PPE decontamination
Spill control cart	(1) East of main office	Complete spill/clean-up and disposal kits
Fire boxes (2 1/2 fire hoses and hose reel connected to fire sprinkler lines with foam concentrate). Foam suppression system.	One NE of process (4) heater-2-1 one NE of water treatment area, one at #1 loading rack and one NW of acid storage area	Extinguishes oil/flammable liquid fires
New fire hoses	(4) Near receiving tank for domestic used oil; N of HTR-H7-2-1; near water treatment area; and near #1 loading rack area.	
Fire hose reels	(3) Two in processing area; one in #3 loading rack area.	
Self-contained breathing apparatus	Office	Personal protection

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
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1552SC

<u>EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>CAPABILITIES</u>
Personal protective equipment	Office	See above
First Aid Kit	(1) Office	Immediate first aid for minor injuries
Telephones	Laboratory	Outside communication
Telephones	Control room in NE corner of main building	Outside communication
Airhorns	Throughout facility	Emergency alarm
Flashlights	Numerous in maintenance shop and screening laboratory	

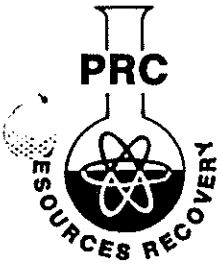
MITTELHAUSER
corporation

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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P1552RZ

ATTACHMENT VIII-2

CONTINGENCY PLAN



San Bernardino County
Environmental Health Services
385 Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415

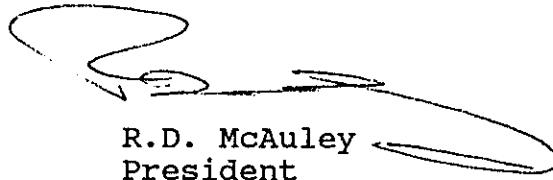
April 15, 1991

Enclosed, please find a copy of Petroleum Recycling Corporation (PRC), 13579 Whittam Avenue, Fontana, Contingency Plan.

As per 22 CCR 67126 & 40 CFR 264.37, 264.52 (c), we are required to submit a copy of PRC's Contingency Plan to all local authorities who may be involved in any emergency response at the abovementioned facility.

If you have any questions or responses regarding this Contingency Plan, please contact us at the office address below.

Sincerely,

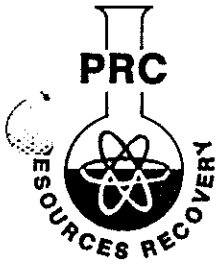


R.D. McAuley
President

RDM/kt

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Plant — 1835 East 29th Street, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-6597
Office — 2651 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-7431



City of Fontana
Fire Department
P.O. Box 1040
Fontana, CA 92334

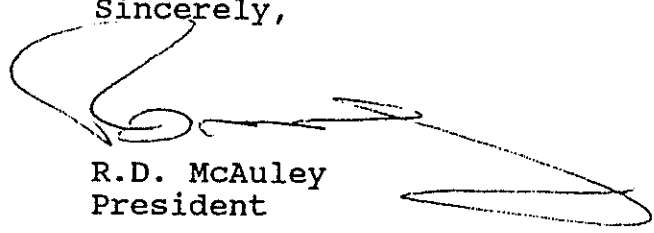
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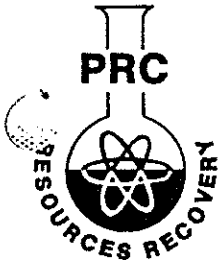


R.D. McAuley
President

RDM/kt

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Plant — 1835 East 29th Street, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-6597
Office — 2651 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-7431



City of Fontana
Police Department
17005 Upland Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335

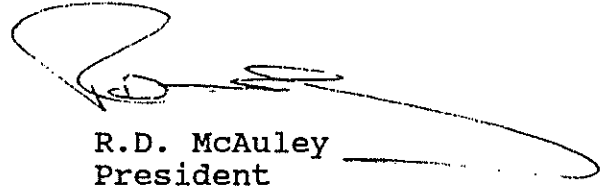
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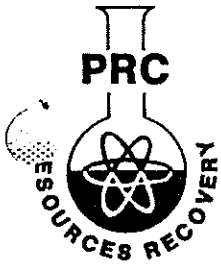


R.D. McAuley
President

RDM/kt

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Plant — 1835 East 29th Street, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-6597
Office — 2651 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-7431



City of Fontana
Planning Director
8353 Sierra Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335

April 15, 1991

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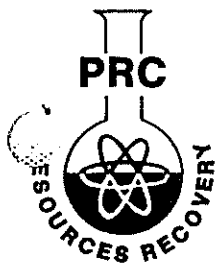
Sincerely,


R.D. McAuley
President

RDM/kt

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Plant — 1835 East 29th Street, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-6597
Office — 2651 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-7431



Sierra Medical Clinic, Inc.
8460 Nuovo Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335

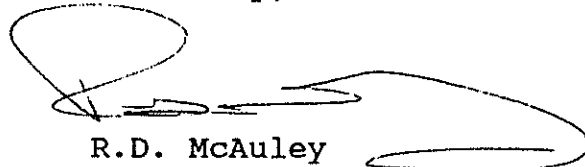
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Sincerely,



R.D. McAuley
President

RDM/kt

Petroleum Recycling Corp.

Plant — 1835 East 29th Street, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-6597
Office — 2651 Walnut Avenue, Signal Hill, California 90806 (213) 595-7431

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-2-1
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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P1552RZ

CONTINGENCY PLAN

PETROLEUM RECYCLING CORPORATION
13579 Whittram Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335

This contingency Plan is provided for the Petroleum Recycling Corporation facility located at 13579 Whittram Avenue, in the City of Fontana, in the County of San Bernardino, in the State of California, and for no other facility. The plan is written in accordance with Sections 67140 through 67145 of Article 20 of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Administrative Codes, and is to be utilized to minimize the potential hazards to human health and/or the environment from fire, explosion of any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to the air, soil or surface water.

This plan is made up in part by including other existing plans and procedures, including the SPCC Plan and Safety Procedures.

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-2-2
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March 1991
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EMERGENCY COORDINATOR DATA

Primary Coordinator	William Goncher 846 Copper Privado Ontario, Ca 91762	(W) 714-350-1840 (H) 714-391-6694
Alternative Coordinator	Andrew Brown 16235 Randall Avenue Fontana, Ca 92335	(W) 714-350-1840 (H) 714-822-4099
Alternative Coordinator	Richard Metz 12636 Coldbrook Ave. Downey, Ca 90242	(W) 714-350-1840 (H) 213-803-0054
Alternative Coordinator	Del Parker 575 Indian Trail Orange, CA 92807	(W) 213-595-7431 (H) 714-998-9558

The person named at the top of the list will act as the primary Emergency Coordinator, if present at the time of the event. The other persons are listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternatives, should the person above them not be available.

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-2-3
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE TELEPHONE NUMBERS

LOCAL NUMBERS

Bill Goncher	714-391-6694
Darell (Wayne) Lee	714-822-6482
Al Metz	213-819-3358
Del Parker	714-998-9558
Rocky Metz	213-803-0054

**EMERGENCY FIRE/POLICE/PARAMEDICS
911**

Fontana Fire Department	350-0177
Fontana Police Department	822-1121
Fontana Water	822-2201
Kaiser Hospital	829-5521
Fontana Sheriff	829-7311

COUNTY NUMBERS

San Bernardino Emergency Response Team	714-387-3044
Flood Control	714-387-3044
Sanitation	714-387-3044
Fish and Game	818-572-6200
South Coast AQMD	800-572-6306

STATE OF CALIFORNIA NUMBERS

California Hwy. Patrol	714-383-4247
State Office of Emergency Services	800-852-7550
	916-427-4341
Waste Alert	800-25-TOXIC

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT NUMBERS

National Response Center	800-424-8802
U.S. Coast Guard	213-548-2886
EPA	415-974-8071
(For notification within 24 hours)	

LOCAL MANPOWER AND SERVICES

Sheilds	714-355-3883
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Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-2-4
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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P1552RZ

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The Emergency Coordinator's major responsibility is to stabilize a situation, if possible, to the best of his abilities. During an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fire, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These actions must include but are not limited to stopping any or all operations, implementing any possible containment measures over and above existing secondary containment already in place.
2. The Emergency Coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health and/or the environment which may result from the release of hazardous waste including but not limited to the effects of toxic or irritating gases that may have been generated by the event, and if uncontrollable, or in his opinion, harmful. He must evacuate part or all of the facility, and have relayed his decision to other agencies and private parties involved.
3. If the Emergency Coordinator determines that the facility has had a release of hazardous waste in any form or from any or for any reason which could threaten human health and or the environment beyond the limits of the facility, he must immediately notify the local fire and police departments. In addition the National Response Center must be notified as soon as possible under the conditions resulting from the event. The report must include the following:
 - a. Name and telephone number of person reporting.
 - b. Name and address of the facility.
 - c. Time and type of the event.
 - d. Name(s) and quantity of material(s) involved.
 - e. Extent of injuries (if any).
 - f. The possible hazards to human health and/or the environment external to the facility.
4. Immediately after an emergency, the Emergency coordinator must provide for the treating, storing, or disposing of the recovered waste, contaminated soil, and/or surface water or any other materials(s) that were involved in the event.
5. The Emergency Coordinator must ensure that all emergency equipment listed in the Contingency Plan is in its proper place, in good operating condition and ready for its intended use at all times, including after an event has occurred.

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-2-5
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

These emergency procedures are the primary guidelines that are to be followed in the event of a fire, release of hazardous waste or hazardous by-products which could go beyond the active area boundaries of the facility, explosion, or or other occurrences which could present a threat to human health and/or the environment.

1. Immediately upon observing or hearing determine type, source, and potential effect to human health and/or the environment of the event.
2. If necessary, activate the facility alarm system and where practical notify all personnel in the facility.
3. Notify the appropriate agencies and/or groups whose assistance is immediately necessary.
4. Determine the type(s) and amount of hazardous material involved in the event. This may require review of receiving manifests, lab analyses, tank gauges and other documentation.
5. Assist in any and every possible way the emergency response groups which have been called, especially in helping to determine methods of control, necessity for evacuation of area surrounding the facility, and further protection of human health and/or the environment. Staging area is located across Whittram Avenue.
6. As soon as possible after the event has been detected and the immediate protective and control measures have been taken, and if the event has resulted in the release of hazardous water or the by-products of same, beyond the facility boundaries, contact the San Bernardino County Department of Emergency Services, the State Office of Emergency Services and the National Response Center (Telephone numbers are listed on page VIII-2-3 of this plan and posted through out the facility.)

Be prepared to notify the agencies being contacted of the following information:

- a. Name and telephone number of caller.
- b. Name and address of facility.
- c. Time and type of incident (e.g. fire, spill, etc.).
- d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.
- e. Extent of injuries, if any.
- f. The possible hazards to human health and/or the environment outside the facility.

Petroleum Recycling Corp. VIII-2-6
Fontana, CA
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7. During the emergency, the Emergency Coordinator shall take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that the fire, explosion and release do not occur or recur or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility, including ceasing of all other operations at the facility.

8. During the emergency, all other systems shall be checked to assure that they are secure and isolated for the emergency.

9. Immediately after the emergency, the Emergency Coordinator shall proceed with the treating, storing or disposal of recovered waste, contaminated spoil or surface water or any other material that results from the release, fire, etc.

10. The Emergency Coordinator shall ensure that in the affected area(s) of the facility:

1) No waste which may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored or disposed of until cleanup procedures are complete.

2) All emergency equipment listed in the Contingency Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Copy #	Location	Given
1.	PRC- Corporate Office	
2.	PRC-Faacility copy	
3.	PRC- Lab Copy	
4.	City of Fontana - Plan Dir	
5.	Fontana Fire Dept.	
6.	Fontana Police Dept.	
7.	Sierra Medical Center	
8.	County of San Bernardino Env. Health Services	

Attachment E

WHITTRAM AVENUE

STATION 100

SECONDARY ASSEMBLY AREA

EMERGENCY EXIT GATE

ENTRANCE GATE

PRIMARY ASSEMBLY AREA

LEGEND:

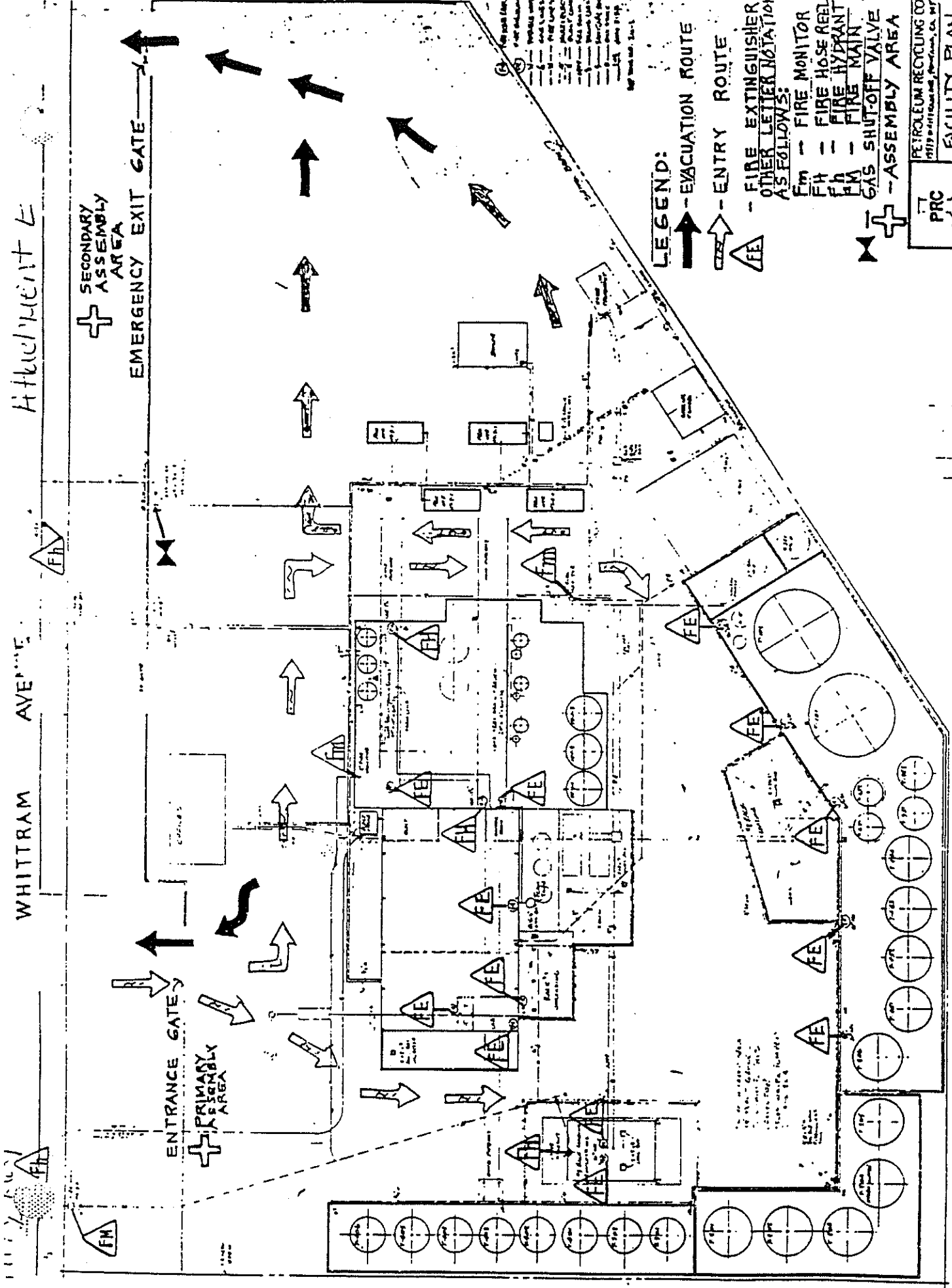
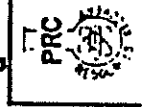
EVACUATION ROUTE

ENTRY ROUTE

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
OTHER LETTER NOTATION
AS FOLLOWS:

Fm - FIRE MONITOR
FH - FIRE HOSE REEL
FM - FIRE HYDRANT
FM - FIRE MAIN
GAS SHUT-OFF VALVE
ASSEMBLY AREA

PETROLEUM RECYCLING CO
FACILITY PLAN



MITTELHAUSER
corporation

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

March 1991
Rev: D1
P1552SA

ATTACHMENT VIII-3
EMERGENCY COORDINATOR LIST

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

- 1 -

March 1991
Rev: D1
P1552SA

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR LIST

Primary Coordinator:

William Goncher
846 Copper Privado
Ontario, CA 91762
Office: (714) 350-1840
Home: (714) 391-6694

Alternative Coordinator

Andrew Brown
16235 Randall Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335
Office: (714) 350-1840
Home: (714) 822-4099

Alternative Coordinator:

Richard Metz
12636 Coldbrook Ave.
Downey, CA 90242
Office: (714) 350-1840
Home: (213) 803-0054

Alternative Coordinator:

Del Parker
575 Indian Trail
Orange, CA 92807
Office: (213) 595-7431
Home: (714) 998-9558

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

- 2 -

March 1991
Rev: D1
P1552SA

Mr. William Goncher will serve as the primary emergency coordinator if available at the time of the event. Otherwise, those listed as alternative coordinators will assume his responsibilities in the order listed above if the alternate designated person is unavailable.

MITTELHAUSER
corporation

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

March 1991
Rev: D1
P1552RC

SECTION III

CHARACTERIZATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES HANDLED AT THE FACILITY

III. CHARACTERIZATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES HANDLED AT THE FACILITY

A. Hazardous Waste Identification
[22 CCR 66391(a)(2), 66391(a)(3), 67102]

The PRC facility accepts hazardous waste consisting of the following primary waste types: aqueous solutions with and without organics, hydrocarbons contaminated with water and solids, water contaminated with hydrocarbons, and some solids. Minor amounts of other wastes identified below are also received for storage and treatment.

1. RCRA listed or characteristic wastes as identified in Part 261, Title 40, CFR

No RCRA wastes are accepted at the facility. Some used oil waste streams may exhibit federal hazardous waste characteristics such as ignitability or toxicity. However, these wastes are exempt from regulation as federal hazardous wastes because they are classified as used oil. These wastes are regulated under the facility's ISD which allows receipt of used oil.

2. California Waste Codes from DHS 8022(a)

See Table III-1

3. Types by Name

See Table III-1

4. Hazardous Properties of Wastes

See Table III-1 for identification of specific hazardous properties and constituents in each waste stream accepted or generated at the facility.

a. Health hazards

The materials accepted do not create specific health hazards as long as the necessary safe handling precautions and practices are observed.

1) Skin effects:

The materials have low percutaneous toxicity. No acute adverse human health

TABLE III-1
WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Waste Type	Calif. Waste Code	Waste EPA Code (1)	Estimated Quantity (gals/mon)	Estimated Quantity (gals/yr)	Hazardous Properties	Priority Pollutants	Free Liquid Content	Estimated Solid Content	Flash- point	API or Specific Gravity	Treatment Method	Type/Waste Generated from Treatment	Quantity of Waste Generated (tons/yr)	Disposal of Wastes Generated
Waste Oil and Mixed Oil	221	D001 D018 D006 D021 D007 D008 D035	6,100,000	73,200,000	Toxic, Ignitable	Metals	35%	15%	Varies	25	Note 2	Solids	41,437	Landfill
Oil/Water Separation Sludge	222		6,100,000	73,200,000	Toxic	Metals	35%	15%	>140°F	25	Note 2	Solids	41,437	Landfill
Aqueous Solution with Total Organic Residue < 10 %	134		120,000	1,440,000	Toxic	Oil, Metals	35%	15%	>140°F	0.934	Note 2	Solids		
Oil Filters	—		200 (drums/day)	52,000 (drums/yr)	Toxic	Oil	N/A	N/A	>140°F	N/A	draining, washing, & crushing	filters		Landfill

Note 1: This facility is a used oil recycling facility and is not currently subject to EPA permitting requirements.

Note 2: Any or all of the following treatments: thermal/chemical/gravity separation, centrifugal enhanced phased separation, filtration, vacuum distillation, atmospheric distillation.

effects are expected, nor have they been reported from short-term skin exposure (less than a few weeks). Continuous contact with the skin over a very long term (years) is the most likely source of risk. Persons sensitive to this type of material and with poor personal hygiene can develop skin rash and oil acne. Proper personal hygiene and use of appropriate protective wear (gloves, coveralls) is recommended.

2) Inhalation effects:

This is only considered a risk factor when oil mists or fumes are inhaled and then only when prolonged and repeated exposure is experienced.

The unloading, storage, and processing in the PRC facility will not cause such an environment.

3) Eyes:

The materials are mildly irritating to the eyes of test animals, but normally cause no problems in man. Repeated exposure of the eyes could lead to eye irritation. However, in practice, repeated eye exposure can be simply and effectively prevented by using safety goggles.

4) Ingestion:

Repeated accidental ingestion is unlikely to occur and there is a low order of acute oral toxicity. Secondary ingestion due to inhalation of oil mist is low. No effects are expected.

5. Estimated Quantities Handled

See Table III-1

6. Processes That Produced the Waste

The sources which generated the offsite hazardous wastes are identified as:

- a. Rainwater runoff
- b. Rinseates, waste oil, truck spills

- c. Cleaning of tanks and stills
- d. Off-spec industrial wastes and products
- e. Sludges from various industrial processes
- f. Wastes from oil drilling and refining industry
- g. Off-spec or used detergent wastes
- h. Automotive garage wastes
- i. Oil spills
- j. Military and transportation facilities

Waste streams are generated from the following SIC codes: 2711, 2911, 2992, 3052, 3053, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3312, 3315, 3317, 3339, 3449, 3465, 3469, 3591, 3511, 3519, 3523, 3524, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3537, 3541, 3542, 3544, 3546, 3549, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3559, 3561, 3562, 3565, 3566, 3568, 3569, 3577, 3585, 3586, 3589, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3599, 3612, 3621, 3624, 3639, 3647, 3669, 3711, 3713, 3724, 3731, 3743, 3751, 3764, 3695, 3799, 3861, 3955, 3999, 4011, 4111, 4119, 4121, 4131, 4141, 4142, 4151, 4173, 4214, 4215, 4221, 4222, 4231, 4311, 4449, 4491, 4492, 4499, 4581, 4612, 4613, 4619, 4729, 4731, 4789, 4899, 4924, 4925, 4932, 4941, 4952, 4953, 4959, 4961, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5015, 5039, 5043, 5046, 4052, 5072, 5082, 5083, 5084, 5088, 5091, 5092, 5093, 5111, 5162, 5169, 5171, 5172, 5198, 5499, 5511, 5541, 5561, 5571, 5599, 5983, 5989, 5984, 7011, 7216, 7217, 7334, 7353, 7513, 7514, 7515, 7532, 7537, 7538, 7539, 7542, 7549, 7623, 7699, 7812, 8299, 8711, 8734, 1099, 1311, 1321, 1381, 1382, 1389, 1611, 1629, 1781, 1799, 2421, 2812, 2816, 2819, 2821, 2851, 2869, 2893, 2895, and 2899.

7. Processes used for handling waste

Hazardous wastes are unloaded from the truck at the unloading rack into storage tanks. Transfer of the waste from the storage tanks to the PRC facility for processing is by means of hoses, pipes and pumps. The processing may involve distillation, centrifugation, filtration, and/or chemical or thermal treatment.

Drums of hazardous waste are unloaded from trucks using forklifts fitted with drum handling attachments. Drums are unloaded to the container storage area where they are stored until they are emptied into processing tanks. Drums will be unloaded at unloading rack #4 using hoses, pipes,

and pumps when construction of the rack is completed. Empty drums are washed, painted, and reused onsite or sent to a drum reconditioner or recycler.

8. Process design capacity for process(es) used for handling waste

The facility is designed to process up to 430,000 gallons per day of hazardous wastes.

9. Results of chemical and physical analyses of the waste

Wastes accepted at the facility consist of used oil, waste oil, oily water and oil filters. Attachment III-1 contains copies of analyses for typical oil and oily water waste streams accepted for treatment.

10. Documented waste data from other sources

Generators normally identify the process producing the wastes sent to PRC. Occasionally, generators may provide their own waste analyses.

B. Waste Sampling Procedures
[22 CCR 67102(b)(3)]

1. Methods to be used

Sampling procedures are based on SW-846 methods. Because the waste streams received at PRC are already assumed to be hazardous waste, the purpose of sampling and analyzing waste streams is to determine their suitability for treatment in PRC's processes. This determination does not normally require exact analyses; a rough estimation is generally sufficient.

2. Level of analysis required

All incoming loads must have a waste profile sheet (prequalification survey) on record. Every truckload of waste is screened on arrival at the PRC facility to ensure that the truckload conforms to information provided to PRC about the waste. The PRC facility conducts additional tests it believes necessary (as needed) to ensure compliance with the appropriate provisions of the Health and Safety Code, Title 22 CCR, and Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

3. Parameters

Each waste stream has two sets of analytical parameters associated with it: prequalification profiling and screening. Once a particular waste from a specific generator has been approved (prequalified), then future shipments of that particular waste stream are screened for particular constituents. If prequalification analyses reveal some constituents to be borderline, those constituents are analyzed each time that waste stream is received at PRC.

The following parameters are measured during the initial profiling of any new wastes. If a generator chooses to provide his own profile, then it must include information on these parameters.

- Arsenic
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Lead
- Flash point
- BS&W
- Total Organic Halogens or Total Halogens
- PCBs
- pH
- Color
- Odor
- API Gravity/Specific Gravity]
- Total Sulfides

In addition, Title 22 metals may be measured for oily water streams (streams containing greater than 20 percent water). Additional metals may be measured for other waste streams when necessary. Other parameters are measured when there is reason to suspect they might be present.

Color, odor, BS&W, and API gravity/specific gravity are checked as part of the screening on every load. In addition, total organic halogens or total halogens are analyzed for every shipment. Other parameters will be analyzed on a random basis or if the prequalification profile indicated borderline concentrations.

Hazardous wastes generated by PRC treatment processes will include solids from the centrifuge, solids from the wastewater treatment units, crushed

oil filters, oily debris such as rags, etc. In addition, asphalt flux produced from the distillation towers may be disposed of as a hazardous waste if the volume produced is insufficient for marketing of the material for use as asphalt. Tank bottoms from oil receiving/treatment/storage tanks will be processed through a centrifuge when a unit is installed.

4. Rationale for Selection of Analytical Parameters

The primary criteria for selection of analytical parameters are the requirements of 22 CCR 67102 that before treatment, storage, or disposal of any hazardous waste, a representative sample must be analyzed for all parameters that provide information necessary to treat, store, or dispose of the waste. In addition, parameters were selected depending on the expected disposition of the waste.

Selection of parameters for analysis was based on the following factors:

- The oil-water wastes contain fuel and lubricating oils which may contain trace metals.
- The specific processes that created the waste such as oil/water separation or tank cleaning.
- The intended market use of the recycled material.
- Used oil specifications found at 40 CFR 266 and Article 13, Chapter 6.5, of the California Health & Safety Code, Section 25250.

5. Sampling Procedures

The proper sampling procedure is necessary to obtain a representative sample. The basic strategy for profiling of these petroleum wastes is the compositing of individual grab samples. Grab samples may be used for screening.

Aboveground Tank

Tanks are used for accumulating similar material from different batches over a period of time. PRC's objectives in sampling a tank are to determine the

layer breaks and identify whether the material exceeds any of the regulatory limits for used oil (halogenated solvents, PCBs, flash point, certain metals). If sufficient information is known regarding the wastes that have been stored in a tank, then the tank can be characterized based on knowledge. The purpose of sampling would then be for marketing reasons. However, if there is insufficient knowledge of the material, then a representative sample has to be analyzed. At a minimum, the tank is divided into four equal layers and one sample is taken from each layer. The samples are then composited in the lab prior to analysis. The sampler takes more samples if he has reason to suspect that the four samples will not yield a representative sample. In this situation, the sampler may take samples at graduated intervals of 2 or 3 feet.

Samples are taken through the holes on the top of the tank using a coliwassa or weighted bottle sampler, depending on the depth of the tank.

Tank Truck

Samples are taken using a coliwassa as soon as possible after the truck stops to avoid excessive separation of material. Samples are collected through the sample hole on top of the tank or, if safety allows, the manhole. If a load includes more than one tank, then each tank is sampled separately.

A weighted bottle is used if the material cannot be sampled using a coliwassa due to solids content.

Drum

A coliwassa is used to collect a column sample. The material captured in the coliwassa is mixed in the lab to form one representative sample.

A weighted bottle or scoop device is used if the material is too solidified to use a coliwassa.

Sludge Pit

Occasionally PRC samples a pit such as a clarifier. PRC can accept material from many types of pits, but PRC rarely samples these locations. Normally the

generator pumps the material from the pit, and samples are taken from the tank where the material is stored prior to transport.

The sludge pit is examined to identify any deviations in color or appearance. If deviations are noted, then at least two samples are taken specifically from the areas of concern. If the material in the pit appears homogeneous, two samples are taken, one from each end. These samples are composited in the lab prior to analysis.

Depending on the consistency of the sludge either a coliwassa, weighted bottle, or a scoop device is used to collect the samples.

Solids Bins

PRC's treatment process generates dry solid material which must be disposed of offsite. Samples are collected periodically during the day as the holding bin fills. Approximately four samples are collected using a trowel or bucket as the material is pumped into the bin. Samples are composited in the lab prior to analysis.

6. Health and Safety

All PRC personnel who perform sampling of hazardous wastes participate in an appropriate health and safety program. Any employee who performs field work of this type is medically monitored as required under 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(5). Prior to being authorized to collect samples of hazardous waste, field personnel are instructed on the common routes of exposure to chemicals (i.e., inhalation, contact, ingestion) and in the proper use of protective clothing and respiratory equipment in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4).

The following items of personal protective equipment are worn by all field personnel when collecting samples when applicable:

- Hard hat
- Gloves
- Coveralls
- Safety Boots
- Respirator

A first aid kit is carried onsite as part of the sampling equipment. All PRC personnel are trained in proper first aid procedures at the time of employment and through periodic refresher training.

7. Sampling Method Number

Sample preparation is in accordance with methods identified in SW-846, Title 22 and TCLP methodology from 40 CFR 261 Appendix II. In particular, acid digestion (Method 3050) is used for preparation for total metals analysis.

8. Sampling Device

Sampling devices are dependent on the physical state of the material, such as liquid or sludge, as well as the depth of material. See Section 5, "Sampling Procedures", for descriptions of the specific devices used for each type device that may be sampled (i.e., tank, drum, etc.).

9. Methods not approved by EPA

All sampling methods used are based on EPA methods. This section is not applicable.

10. Storage of Samples

Samples of hazardous waste are collected using the sampling equipment previously described and placed in sample containers. The samples are properly recorded, labelled, and sealed as described in Section III.C.7.a. Samples are refrigerated in the lab prior to analysis. Samples are archived for 30 days after they are analyzed. After 30 days the samples are emptied in the lab into a five gallon bucket. The bucket is subsequently emptied into an appropriate treatment tank.

11. Statistical Sampling Technique

Because oily waste streams exhibit three phases (oil, water and solids), a stratified random sampling technique is used at PRC. This type of strategy is appropriate for sampling a batch of waste which is known to display nonrandom heterogeneity, such as the three phases identified above. At least one sample is taken from each identified stratum.

Sludge pits are sampled using authoritative sampling if heterogeneity can be visually identified. Samples are taken from each portion of the pit which is discolored or otherwise displaying a nonhomogenous composition.

12. Practicality of Sampling Technique

Use of a stratified random sampling technique for tanks is appropriate due to the tendency of oily wastes to separate into oil, water, and solids phases.

Barriers to any sampling method include the variability of tank sizes and designs and limits on the number of available sampling ports.

13. Number of Sampling Sites

The number of sampling sites varies due to numerous types of sites and units that may be encountered. Also, knowledge of particular waste streams helps dictate how many samples are required. Known stratification, for instance, would require at least one sample being taken from each stratum. Table III-2 identifies minimum number of samples taken from various types of units.

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TABLE III-2

MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES

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Tank	Four
Drum (coliwassa)	One
Drum (weighted bottle)	Two
Tank truck (coliwassa)	One
Tank truck (weighted bottle)	Two
Pit	Two
Bin	Four

14. Waste Containment Devices When Sampling

Sampling devices, such as coliwassas or weighted bottles, are placed in buckets to prevent any waste from dripping off the device and into the environment.

15. Physical State

Stored petroleum wastes tend to display stratified, nonrandom heterogeneity due to settling and separation. Vertical anomalies are generally not a concern, especially since there is usually fair knowledge of the constituents.

16. Precision and Accuracy of Sampling Procedures

Petroleum wastes accepted at the facility are presumed to be hazardous wastes due to the characteristics of petroleum wastes. The purpose of the sampling is to determine the suitability of the wastes for PRC's recycling processes and identify the hazardous constituents of concern rather than to determine if the wastes are hazardous.

Sampling accuracy is ensured by using an appropriate sampling strategy such as stratified random sampling. High sampling precision is not required due to the purpose of sampling. However, precision is ensured by taking as large a sample as possible and by taking an appropriate number of samples.

17. Rationale for Sampling Strategy

The selection of a stratified random sampling strategy is based on the tendency of stored petroleum wastes to display stratified, nonrandom heterogeneity.

18. Samples Taken by Nonfacility Personnel

If nonfacility personnel perform sampling activities, the sampler must certify that he/she has collected a representative sample.

C. Waste Analysis Plan
[22 CCR 67102(b)(2)]

The wastes handled at this facility may be "hazardous." All hazardous wastes shipped to the facility are accompanied by a hazardous waste manifest.

The manifest for each incoming load is checked to ensure that the material being delivered is indeed as described.

The tests carried out to identify the waste are quantitative and qualitative tests to determine if the delivered material is suitable for processing in the PRC facility and can be accepted for treatment.

Prior to accepting any new waste, a waste profile must be submitted by the generator of the waste for review prior to the actual initiation of receiving operations.

1. Test Method

Table III-3 identifies analytical methods to be used to profile and/or verify composition of wastes. All analytical procedures for pH, flash point, and other tests deemed appropriate are conducted in accordance with the methods identified in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, 3rd Edition, U.S. EPA, 1986, "Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Waste," EPA-600/4-79-020, U.S. EPA, 1979, Applicable ASTM standards and "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," (17th Edition), American Public Health Administration (1989). Detection limits for specific analytical methods are also identified.

2. Rationale

Methods for metals and PCBs are those identified in 22 CCR 66700 for these compounds. The method for flash point is prescribed in 22 CCR 66702. The method for pH is prescribed in 22 CCR 66708. Other methods were selected based on industry standards.

3. Methods Not EPA Approved

All methods in use at PRC have been approved by EPA or are performed in accordance with commercially-available test kits.

4. Detection Limits of Analytical Methods

Detection limits for analytical methods are identified on Table III-3.

D. QA/QC Procedures [22 CCR 67102(b)]

Appropriate management and operating procedures are necessary to ensure the quality of the data produced from sampling and analytical procedures. These

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TABLE III-3

ANALYTICAL METHODS

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<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Detection Limit (ppm)</u>
Flash point	D93-79	A.S.T.M.	N/A
BS&W	D96-79	A.S.T.M.	N/A
Total organic halogens	9020 or total halide	SW-846 test kit - none	20.0 ppb N/A
Total halogens	9076 (draft)	SW-846	
Metals			
Antimony	7040	SW-846	0.5
Arsenic	7060 or 7061	SW-846	0.3
Barium	7080	SW-846	0.1
Beryllium	210.1	Standard Methods	0.2
Cadmium	7131	SW-846	0.2
Chromium	7190	SW-846	0.1
Cobalt	219.1	Standard Methods	0.2
Copper	220.1	Standard Methods	0.1
Lead	7421	SW-846	0.2
Molybdenum	246.1	Standard Methods	0.2
Nickel	7520	SW-846	0.1
Selenium	7740	SW-846	0.4
Silver	7760	SW-846	0.1
Thallium	279.1	Standard Methods	0.3
Vanadium	286.1	SW-846	0.5
Zinc	289.1	SW-846	0.1
PCBs	8080	SW-846	0.2
Halogenated Volatile Organics	8010	SW-846	1.0
Aromatic Volatile Organics	8020	SW-846	1.0
Purgeable Halocarbons	601	EPA 600	1.0 ppb
Purgeable Aromatics	601	EPA 600	1.0 ppb
pH	9040	SW-846	N/A

MITTELHAUSER
corporation

Petroleum Recycling Corp.
Fontana, CA
Operations Plan

March 1991
Rev: D1
P1552RC

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TABLE III-3, Cont'd

ANALYTICAL METHODS
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<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Detection Limit (ppm)</u>
Color	None		
Odor	None		
API gravity	D88-79	A.S.T.M.	N/A
Oil & grease	413.2	EPA 600	1.0 ppb

procedures are referred to as Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC).

1. Goals of QA/QC

The goals of PRC's QA/QC program are to ensure that quality data are produced by evaluating the operating efficiency and proficiency of the equipment and technical personnel analyzing the wastes.

2. Intended Use and Quantity of Data to be Gathered

The data gathered through the QA/QC program consist of analytical information drawn from spikes, duplicates, and other measures of analytical proficiency; performance evaluations used to measure the technical proficiency of the laboratory employees performing the analytical tests; and proper chain of custody and other record keeping procedures. The data are used to monitor the lab's ability to perform quality analyses which are defensible should the need arise.

3. Acknowledgement of QA/QC

The Laboratory Manager has the responsibility of administering the overall QA/QC program. He ensures that the QA/QC procedures described in specific test methods in SW-846 are followed.

4. Performance Evaluations

Performance evaluations are conducted in order to measure an employee's ability to conduct specific analytical procedures. New employees are trained to perform specific test methods. A statement identifying which procedures an employee has mastered and is approved to perform is signed by the lab manager and maintained in the employee's personnel file.

In addition to the technical criteria evaluated, each employee is also evaluated pursuant to PRC's standard employee performance evaluation criteria.

5. Frequency of Evaluations

Performance evaluations of laboratory personnel are conducted at the following intervals after the

initial date of employment: 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, 6 months, and 1 year. Annual evaluations are conducted thereafter.

6. Documentation of Evaluations

A statement signed by the lab manager indicating which methods an employee is approved to perform is maintained in the employee's personnel file with the employee's completed standard evaluation form.

7. Chain-of-Custody Procedures

Accurate record keeping and chain of custody are essential for proper hazardous waste management. Samples must be traceable from the time they are collected until they are analyzed. Analytical results from each particular sample must be readily available. In addition, if the analyses are ever used for litigation, then proper chain-of-custody procedures must be documented.

a. Sample Labels and Seals

Sample labels help prevent misidentification of samples. Samples are assigned a unique sample number. Once a waste has been prequalified, then subsequent loads of that waste are identified by using the prequalification number as part of the generator information.

All samples collected by PRC personnel are identified with a label which contains the following information:

- Sample number
- Name of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Sample depth (if applicable)
- Place of collection
- Generator

If a generator collects the sample, then PRC provides him with a label to complete and attach to the sample for transport to PRC.

Samples collected by PRC personnel and delivered to the PRC laboratory by the sampler do not require seals as long as the sample is under the

sampler's direct custody until delivery to the lab. However, samples provided by the generator or released from the PRC sampler's custody prior to receipt at the lab must be sealed at the time of collection. Sample seals contain the following information:

- Sample number (same as on label)
- Name of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Place of collection

b. Field Logbook

All information pertinent to sampling is recorded in a bound logbook with consecutively numbered pages. Each sampler who travels to the generator's site has his own logbook. Samples that are taken at the plant are recorded in a logbook kept in the laboratory. The logbook records the following information:

- Date and time
- Sample number
- Sampling location
- Sampling point
- Field contact or driver
- Generator
- Process producing waste
- Waste type
- Number and volume of sample
- Purpose of sampling
- Initials of sampler

c. Receipt and Logging of Samples by Laboratory

Receipt of samples is noted in the laboratory sample logbook. A sample number is assigned as part of the log-in procedure.

d. Chain-of-Custody Records

An essential part of any sampling/analytical scheme is ensuring the integrity of the sample from collection to data reporting. The possession and handling of samples should be traceable from the time of collection through analysis and final disposition. This documentation of the history of the sample is referred to as chain of custody.

Chain of custody is necessary if there is any possibility that the analytical data or conclusions based upon analytical data will be used in litigation.

A sample is considered to be under a person's custody if it is: (1) in a person's physical possession, (2) in view of the person after taking possession, and (3) secured by that person in an area that is restricted to authorized personnel.

e. Sample Analysis Request Sheet

A prequalification survey is completed either by the generator or using information from the generator as part of the profiling process for new waste streams. The prequalification survey indicates any additional constituents which may be suspected which are not part of the standard profiling analyses.

f. Method of Containment and Preservation

Samples are contained in sample containers. Samples are kept in a laboratory refrigerator, when applicable, prior to analysis.

g. Confirmation Sheet of Sample Delivery

Samples received in the laboratory are recorded in the lab logbook. No confirmation sheet is necessary because the log-in procedure serves as confirmation of delivery.

8. Laboratory Aspects of Chain of Custody

a. Documentation

As samples are analyzed, the results are noted on laboratory logbook sheets. These results are entered in the computer once all the analyses on a particular sample are complete.

b. Numbering and Documenting Path of Samples

Samples are assigned sample numbers when they are received and logged in. Analytical results

are computerized by sample number, generator, and shipper. Results from screening analyses are also computerized by sample number, generator, and shipper. As a treatment facility, PRC maintains copies of all analyses for the lifetime of the facility.

c. Destiny of Remaining Sample After Analysis

Samples are stored for 30 days after analyses are completed. After 30 days, the samples are emptied into a five gallon bucket which is subsequently emptied into an appropriate treatment tank.

d. Documentation Filed by Manager

Copies of the following are kept on file in the PRC laboratory: prequalification survey, test results, chain-of-custody forms, recertification forms, certification of representative sample forms (if applicable), and analyses of any screening tests.

9. Laboratory Equipment

Each item of analytical equipment has its own maintenance file. Information maintained in this file includes results from periodic QA/QC testing, scheduled and unscheduled repairs, as well as any difficulties or problems experienced with that particular piece of equipment.

10. Frequency of Analysis

Each waste stream must go through a prequalification profiling procedure. Every profiled waste stream is generator-specific and a new waste from that generator would still have to be profiled. Once a waste stream has been profiled, then each shipment of that waste is screened. At least one sample is taken from every shipment that is received at PRC. If a waste stream changes or the process that generates the waste stream changes, the waste stream is profiled again. Profiles are valid for 1 year at which time another profile is performed, or the generator may sign a certification statement certifying that the waste stream or the process generating the waste has not changed since the original profile was performed.

11. Compatibility

Compatibility checks are performed for wastes which exhibit reactivity. A sample is taken from the incoming load and mixed with a sample of the material in the appropriate receiving tank.

12. Other Information for Offsite Facilities

a. Waste Analyses from Generators

The generator is responsible for providing information on his waste. The generator may provide analytical information, in which case, PRC conducts a screening on the waste. In most instances, the generator requests PRC to perform the analytical work and thus provides PRC with a sample or allows PRC to collect a sample. If PRC profiles the waste, the generator is required to aid in completion of the prequalification survey by supplying all necessary information, such as the process generating the waste and suspected hazardous constituents.

b. Inspection Procedures

Screening procedures are implemented after an initial inspection to determine if the waste matches the description on the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. The color and odor are checked to determine if the material resembles the identification of oil, crude, etc. on the manifest.

c. Shipment Screening Procedures

Every waste shipment received at the facility is checked against the manifest. The manifest is checked to ensure that the facility is not accepting unauthorized waste codes. A visual inspection is conducted to identify any discrepancies between the material and the information on the profile for the waste. Every shipment received at the facility is sampled for a "fingerprint" screening which includes, at a minimum, analysis of total organic halogens content and API gravity. Odor is also checked

for any solvent smell. The generator is notified if a shipment cannot be accepted at the facility, and either arrangements are made for transfer to an appropriate facility or the waste is returned to the generator.

13. Review of Plan

The Waste Analysis Plan is reviewed at least annually and updated as necessary by the Lab Manager.

E. Procedures if Change in Waste is Suspected
[22 CCR 67102(a)(3)]

1. Obtaining Information

Information regarding a change in waste composition is either supplied by the generator or discovered through the inspection and screening procedures at PRC.

2. Sampling and Analysis

All incoming waste shipments are sampled and analyzed. Certain key parameters are identified for each waste stream during profiling as indicator parameters for that waste stream. At a minimum, these parameters include total organic halogens and odor.

3. Criteria to Evaluate Waste Change Information

A change in waste composition does not necessarily mean the waste cannot be accepted. If the screening analysis or other information indicates a change in the waste, the generator is contacted in order to re-profile the waste stream. The waste stream may still be acceptable if it falls within the acceptable waste codes and constituent requirements at PRC.

4. Wastes Proven Unacceptable by PRC

Whenever possible PRC assists the generator of wastes which are unacceptable for receipt at PRC to locate an acceptable facility. If an acceptable facility is not identified, the waste is returned to the generator.

F. Re-characterization of Wastes
[22 CCR 67102(a)(3), 67102(b)(4)]

Re-profiling of wastes is conducted on an annual basis or at any time a change in the waste is suspected by either the generator or PRC. In lieu of retesting, the generator may certify that the composition or process generating the waste has not changed.

1. Potential for Including Wastes Restricted from the Facility

The facility receives used oil and oily waste streams in addition to oily water and oil filters. Wastes which are restricted are easily identified through analysis which will indicate the presence of PCBs, pesticides, or solvents. Every waste shipment is analyzed for total organic halogens, thereby eliminating the possibility of solvent wastes being mistakenly accepted at the facility. In addition, significant change in API or specific gravity can indicate a change in waste composition.

2. Process Design Limitations

Process design limitations are most applicable to two areas: incoming waste characterization and vapor recovery requirements for distillation. The current separation processes are conducted in order to separate oil for sale as used oil. The goal is to meet used oil specifications. Design limitations include the need to fully characterize material prior to blending to ensure the final product will meet used oil specifications.

Other limitations will be identified at the time other treatment units at the facility are installed or become operable. For example, vapor recover may be an issue with the distillation towers.

3. Variability of Waste Composition

Oily waste streams can vary significantly in composition. Concentrations of metals in

particular can vary as can the percentages of oil, water, and solids.

4. Chemical/Physical Instability of the Waste

All wastes accepted at the facility are considered stable.

5. Prior History of the Generator's Performance and Reliability

Acceptance or rejection of a hazardous waste shipment is based on the analytical results from the particular shipment. A generator's prior history does not alter the routine inspection and screening procedures conducted on every hazardous waste shipment. However, if a generator has a prior history of submitting shipments which are found to differ from the prequalification analyses, shipments from that particular generator may be more highly scrutinized prior to receipt.

6. Procedures if Recharacterization Proves Waste is Unacceptable
[22 CCR 67102(a)(3), 67102(b)(4)]

If retesting indicates that a waste is unacceptable for receipt at the facility, the generator is contacted and arrangements are made to either transport the waste to an acceptable facility or return the waste to the generator. No shipments of that particular waste stream are accepted at the facility. However, if the generator changes his process or has reason to suspect that the previously denied waste shipment was not representative of the true composition of his waste, the waste may be retested.

G. Wastes Analyzed Outside the Facility
[22 CCR 67102(b)(5)]

1. Documentation of Analytical Procedures and Representative Sampling

The generator of a waste stream must sign a certification of representative sample for any sample not collected by PRC personnel,

regardless of whether the sample is analyzed at PRC or an outside laboratory. A copy of any analytical results from an outside lab indicating the method performed, detection limit, and result must be attached to the prequalification survey.

2. Certification

Outside labs performing analytical work for profiling of wastes should be certified by the Department of Health Services. Verification of a lab's certification can be made by calling the DHS Laboratory Section in Berkeley or referring to published lists of certified labs.

H. Waste Analysis for Land Disposal Restrictions {40 CFR 270.14(b)(3), 264.13 and 268}

Federally-listed hazardous wastes are not accepted at the facility. Wastes generated through the facility's treatment processes are analyzed using the TCLP. If a waste material is found to be a hazardous waste due to any federal characteristic of hazardous waste, the appropriate notifications will be made to any facility receiving the material.

I. Waste Analysis for Wastes to be Incinerated

This section is not applicable. The facility does not routinely send wastes off-site for incineration.

J. Waste Compatibility with Containers

1. Procedures for Determining Compatibility with Container

Wastes may be received in drums. Drums are visually inspected when received; any drum which is not in good condition (i.e., evidence of corrosion or leaking), possibly indicating incompatibility problems, is not accepted.

Treatment in drums is limited to solidification or liquification of material, depending on the expected disposition of the

material. Neither type of treatment presents compatibility problems.

Once a centrifuge is installed, dry solids from the centrifuge will be collected in bins which will be covered with plastic. The solids are derived from treatment of oily wastes and are compatible with the bins.

2. Procedures for Analyzing Liquids Collected in Storage Area

Any liquids which accumulate in the container storage area are analyzed to determine whether they are contaminated with hazardous waste. If contamination is detected, the drums are visually inspected for leaks. If a leaking drum is identified, then the liquid is analyzed to determine if its composition corresponds with the waste in the drum. If the composition does not match, the liquid is fully profiled to determine proper management.

3. Procedures for Analyzing Ignitable or Reactive Containerized Wastes

Many wastes accepted at the facility meet ignitable criteria. The facility is designed to handle flammable materials and is equipped with a foam suppression system and numerous fire extinguishers. Liquid wastes which are suspected of being ignitable, but for which the appropriate waste code is not indicated, may be sampled using a coliwassa and analyzed for flash point.

Reactive wastes are not accepted at the facility.

The solids generated through current or planned treatment processes will not be ignitable.

4. Procedures for Determining Compatibility of Waste to Wastes Previously Held in Reused Containers.

Drums which previously held hazardous wastes are decontaminated onsite prior to reuse in

any capacity. No drums are reused which have not been decontaminated.

5. Procedures for Determining Compatibility of Waste to Other Wastes Stored Nearby

Wastes accepted at PRC are compatible with each other.

K. Waste Compatibility with Tanks

1. Procedures for Analyzing Liquids Collected in the Collection Area

Spilled or leaked wastes and accumulated precipitation are collected in sumps in the tank containment areas. Automatic pumps transfer accumulated material into a treatment tank. If the volume of liquid in a containment area exceeds the capacity of the sump, the material will be sampled and analyzed to determine if the liquids are contaminated. Accumulated liquids are removed using pump hoses or automatic pumps and transferred to an appropriate treatment tank.

2. Procedures for Determining the Compatibility of a Waste to a Tank

The wastes accepted at the facility for treatment in tanks consist of oily wastes and wastewaters. The wastes are compatible with the tanks and with each other.

3. Procedures for Analyzing Ignitable or Reactive Wastes

While many wastes may meet ignitability criteria, such wastes are stored with other similar nonignitable oily wastes and are not exposed to conditions which would cause the material to ignite.

Reactive wastes are not accepted at the facility.

4. Procedures for Determining Compatibility of a Waste to Other Wastes Potentially or Previously Held in the Tank Compatability.

Compatability is not a problem with the types of wastes accepted at the facility.

L. Physical, Chemical, and Biological Treatment
[22 CCR 67520]

Trial tests may be run to determine the effectiveness of treatment units or processes under consideration. Appropriate sampling, analytical and compatability issues will be addressed when trial tests are planned.

M. Waste Locations

1. Procedures to Prevent Accidental Ignition or Reaction of Wastes
[22 CCR 67106]

Wastes are physically separated from sources of heat or ignition. Tanks are spaced in accordance with NFPA requirements. The container storage area has been constructed in accordance with good engineering practices. Wastes are segregated from sources of ignition. Smoking is allowed only in designated areas away from the waste handling areas. "No Smoking" signs are posted throughout the facility.

2. Procedures to Prevent Incompatible Mixing
[22 CCR 67247, 67262]

Wastes accepted at the facility are compatible with each other.

3. Placement of Containers
[22 CCR 67246]

In accordance with NFPA requirements, containers of ignitable wastes are placed at least 50 feet from the property line.

4. Placement of Tanks
[22 CCR 67261]

Tanks are spaced in accordance with NFPA requirements.